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MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1847.

"THE Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,800 in 1841."

57,925 deaths were registered in the last quarter. The average number of deaths deducted from the returns of the corresponding quarter of nine preceding years, and corrected for increase of population, is 46,549. There is consequently an excess of 11,376 deaths in the quarter. The deaths registered in the December quarters of 1845, 1846, and 1847, are 39,291, 53,093, 57,925; the mortality in the first, is to that of the last quarter, nearly as 2 to 3. The mortality, it will be seen in the subjoined table, was below the average in the autumn quarters of the 5 years, 1841—5, and above the average in the 5 years 1838—40, 1846—7.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Deaths Registered in the Dec. quarters of 10 years	40,173	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,608	44,080	39,291	53,093	57,925
Deaths which would have been registered if the mortality had been uniform, and the numbers had increased from 1838 at the rate of 1·75 per cent. annually.	39,820	40,516	41,225	41,947	42,681	43,428	44,188	44,961	45,748	46,549
UNHEALTHY SEASONS Difference above the calculated number..	353	1,224	2,961	..	..	..	..	..	7,345	11,376
HEALTHY SEASONS. Difference below the calculated number..	..	..	..	2,655	3,019	820	108	5,670	..	..

A slight increase in the mortality was noted in the returns of the June quarter, 1846; the mortality in the following hot summer when the potato crop failed was excessive; cholera and diarrhœa were epidemic: in the autumn of 1846, as well as the winter and spring quarters of 1847, the mortality was still higher; scurvy prevailed in the beginning of the year, but in the summer the public health appeared to be slightly improved. Epidemics of typhus and influenza however set in; and made the mortality in the last quarter of 1847 higher than in any quarter of any year since the new system of registration commenced.

The deaths in the year 1845 were 166,000; in 1847 *two hundred and fifteen thousand*. The excess in 1847 is *forty-nine thousand!* or not less than 35,000 over the corrected average of 1839—45. The districts from which the Quarterly Table is made up, have hitherto returned less than half the deaths in England; but it is not probable that the country districts have suffered to the same extent as most of those in the return.

In London the deaths registered in the quarters ending December 1845—6—7, were 11,838, 13,221, and 18,553, (13 weeks). The greatest number registered in any quarter of the nine previous years, was 14,686 in the severe winter of 1845.

It was shown in the last quarterly report on the state of the public health, that if the chance that a child in the country under 15 years of age will die in three months be represented by 1, the chance that a child under 15 in London will die in the same time is represented by 2. It was also shown that the chance of dying among men above 35 in London, is to that in the country as 3 to 2: and it was remarked that "if the chance of dying is increased from 2 in the country to 3 in London, the liability to suffer from epidemics is raised still more." The truth of this proposition has unfortunately been too soon exemplified. The population was inadequately supplied with potatoes, and scurvy was prevalent in the beginning of the year. Meat and bread were dear, distress was rife; vagrants flocked in from the country, the poor Irish came to their kindred, the workhouses were crowded. In April and May typhus became epidemic; instead of the average of 34, *fifty* died weekly; it steadily spread and burnt on until it killed a hundred and eleven victims in a single week. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera had been a little more fatal than usual throughout the year; 17, however, only died of these diseases in the first week of July; the mean temperature of the air was above 60°: the number of deaths rose to 38, 47, 67, 125, 128, 188, by the middle of August, and then gradually subsided. Notwithstanding the continued prevalence of typhus and scarlatina, the deaths in the last week of October were only 945; one person died of influenza, 36 of bronchitis, (inflammation of the air tubes,) and 62 of pneumonia, (inflammation of the substance of the lungs). In the three weeks following, ending November 20, the total deaths were 1,052, 1,098, and 1,086; of which 2, 4, and 4, were by influenza; 49, 58, and 61 by bronchitis; 68, 79, and 95, by pneumonia. The wind had generally been blowing S.S.W. and S.W. since the first week of October; the weather was unusually warm; a brilliant aurora was observed, and shook the magnets on October 24; it appeared eight times during the quarter; on Tuesday, November 16th, there was a remarkable darkness; the wind changed to N.W., and amidst various changes still blew from the north over Greenwich at the rate of 160, and 250 miles a day. The mean temperature of the air suddenly fell from 11° above, to 10° below the average; on Monday it was 54°, Friday 32°; the air on Friday night was 27°, the earth was frozen; the wind was calm three days, and on Saturday evening a dense fog lay over the Thames and London for the space of five hours. No electricity stirred in the air during the week. All was still; as if Nature held her breath at the sight of the destroyer, come forth to sacrifice her children. On Sunday the sky was overcast, the air damp, the wind changed in the night to S. by E., and passed for four days over Greenwich at the rate of 200 and 300 miles daily; the temperature suddenly rose, and remained from 2° to 9° above the average through the week ending November 27th: when the deaths of 1,677 persons, 819 males, and 858 females were registered; 771 persons under 15 years of age, 518 aged 15—60, and 388 of the age of 60 and upwards. Influenza was epidemic. On the first week of December *two thousand four hundred and fifty-four* persons died; 1,141 were males, 1,313 females; 1,012 children, 712 persons in the prime of life, 730 of the age of 60 and upwards. On the week following *two thousand four hundred and sixteen* persons died: 1,175 males, 1,241 females; 1,016 under the age of 15; 698 at the age of 15—60, and 702 at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths in the weeks ending Saturday, December 18, December 25, and January 1, were 1,946, 1,247, and 1,599. 11,339 persons died in six weeks, and altogether the epidemic carried off more than 5,000 souls over and above the mortality of the season. The epidemic attained the greatest intensity in the second week of its course; raged with nearly equal violence through the third week; declined in the fourth, and then partly subsided; but the temperature falling, the mortality remained high not only through December, but through the month of January.

The epidemic was most fatal to adults and to the aged: thus in the three weeks ending November 13, the deaths under 15 years of age were 1,553; in the three weeks of the epidemic ending December 18, the deaths under the age of 15, were 2,846. In the same two periods the deaths at the ages 15—60 were 966 and 1,970: at the age of 60 and upwards 576 and 1,999. The mortality in childhood was raised 83 per cent., in manhood 104 per cent., in old age 247 per cent. From the age of 4 to 25, however, the mortality was comparatively not very much increased; at the age of 10 to 15, the healthiest period of life, it was scarcely increased at all—in girls.

During the 7 years 1838—44 the deaths of males in London were more numerous than those of females in the proportion of 1,746 males, to 1,674 females; in the second week of the influenza epidemic the proportions were reversed, for 1,141 males, and 1,313 females died; in the six weeks ending January 1, the deaths of 5,580 males, and 5,759 females were registered. Looking, however, at particular ages, the deaths in the six weeks under 5 years of age were—2,321 males, 2,009 females; from 5 to 55, males 1,580, females 1,507; 55 and upwards, 1,678 males, 2,241 females. At all ages there are more females than males living in London, at 55 and upwards the males in 1841 were 71,384, the females 90,328; at 75 and upwards, males living 6,788, females 11,147. A disease much more deadly in the old than in the middle-aged and young people, therefore necessarily increases the total deaths of females, more than the total deaths of males, without for that reason being more fatal to the female than to the male sex. The difference in the mortality of males and females from the epidemic is but slight, and can only be determined by nice calculation—into which I shall not enter here.

Influenza attacked those labouring under all sorts of diseases, as well as the healthy. The vital force was extinguished in old age and chronic diseases. The poison, permeating the whole system, fastens chiefly on the mucous membrane lining the sinuses of the face and head, and the air tubes of the lungs. Hence it is fatal to the asthmatic; the deaths directly ascribed to asthma in October and November were 12 weekly; in the six weeks of the influenza epidemic, 77, 86, 78, 52, 14, 26, besides the numerous cases classed under influenza. 36 deaths were ascribed to bronchitis in the week ending October 30th, and 49, 58, 61, 196, 343, 299, 234, 107, and 138, in the nine following weeks. 62 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia in the same week, and 68, 79, 95, 170, 306, 294, 189, 131, 148, in the nine weeks following. In some of these cases the inflammation specified was the primary disease, in others secondary, and in many it was purely influenza—misreported. There is a strong disposition among some English practitioners, not only to localize disease, but to see nothing but a local disease; hence although it is certain that the high mortality on record was the immediate result of the epidemic of influenza—the deaths referred to that cause are only 1,157; namely in the first week of November, 2, and in the eight weeks following 4, 4, 36, 198, 374, 270, 142, 127; and these include nearly all the cases in which influenza was returned, whether as primary, or secondary in conjunction with other diseases. A similar defect has hitherto been found in the returns of all great epidemics; in 1665, the great plague year, 97,306 burials were returned in the London Bills of Mortality, only 68,596 of which were ascribed to plague. Influenza attacked persons labouring under other zymotic diseases: thus the deaths from hooping congh rose from 12 and 25, to 65 and 71 during the epidemic; the deaths from measles rose from 43 to 96, 89, 69, 75, during the first four weeks of the epidemic, and then subsided to 37 and 58. Typhus which had been fatal to 70 and 80 weekly rose to 132, 136, and 131, in the second, third, and fourth week of the influenza epidemic, and then fell to 83 and 74. Although influenza is not mentioned in these cases it is in others, and there can be little doubt that two or more zymotic processes do often go on simultaneously in the blood and body; a fact of profound interest to the pathologist, and worthy of attentive investigation.

The epidemic was much more fatal in some districts of London than in others. To shew this, I take the deaths in each of the London districts during the six weeks from November 21st, 1847, to January 1st, 1848—and comparing them with the population, obtain the relative mortality. It was at the rate of 46 per annum to 1,000 living in London; the mortality in the seven years, 1838—44 was at the rate of 25 annually to 1,000; the mortality was consequently raised for 6 weeks, by the epidemic, about 80 per cent. above the average. Lewisham, including Blackheath, Sydenham, and Eltham, is one of the healthiest districts in London; the ordinary rate of mortality is 17 annually, during the epidemic it was 27. St. George in the East is one of the unhealthiest districts; the ordinary rate of mortality is 29 in 1,000, the rate of mortality during the epidemic was 73: the increase in Lewisham was 10, in St. George in the East 44; the latter district suffered four times as much from influenza as the former. Excluding districts which contain hospitals or the workhouses of other districts we have the following result.

Deaths to 1,000 annually.

	Mean Annual rate of Mortality 1838-44.	Annual rate of Mortality during the last 6 weeks of 1847.	Difference in the Mortality ascribable to the epidemic.
Least unhealthy districts of London.			
6 districts of London in which the ordinary mortality of Females is lowest	20	38	18
Unhealthiest districts of London.			
6 districts of London in which the ordinary mortality of Females is highest, *see p.* 180	27	61	34

The epidemic of influenza killed twice as many people in the insalubrious parts of London, as it did in those less unhealthy: its fatality in Lewisham and St. George in the East was as we have seen 1 to 4. The annual average rate of mortality for London, in 1730—39, was 41 in 1,000; the rate in the 6 weeks of the epidemic of 1733 was 72 in 1,000; the increase was 31 in 1,733; the increase in 1847 was 21.

Let us look to the few country and small town districts in the present return. The deaths in St. Albans, (population 17,000 in 1841,) during the last quarters of the four years, 1844—7, were 94, 75, 91, and 76. The Registrar of the sub-district of St. Albans says, "No epidemic has visited this district." The deaths in the Kendal district (population 35,000) during the last quarters of the four years were 160, 213, 268, and 155; in Anglesea, (population 38,000) the deaths were 155, 163, 206, 158. The Registrar of Llanddausaint, Anglesea, says, "latterly influenza has been prevalent;" but it was, as has been seen, not very fatal. In the Isle of Wight (population 43,000) the deaths in the December quarter of the four last years were 235, 167, 201, 179. The Registrar of the Godshill sub-district says, "The district would be healthy, but for influenza, which has just made its appearance; but no case has yet been fatal." Epidemic influenza is mentioned in the notes by the Registrars of Maidstone, Brighton, Portsea Island, Northampton, Cambridge, Norwich (mild—"fatal to few"), Yarmouth, Exeter, St. Thomas, (this is the district round Exeter; influenza had just made its appearance at Topsham,) Plymouth, (very fatal in St. Andrew's sub-district, deaths in October 48, November 49, December 103; Charles the Martyr, sub-district, deaths in October 17, November 26, December 63), Redruth, Penzance, Bath, (Lansdown, sub-district, deaths in the three months, 16, 21, 47; the Abbey, 18, 19, 58), Bristol, Clifton, Stroud, Hereford City, ("influenza is just appearing,") Shrewsbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Burslem, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, (St. Ann sub-district, deaths in three months 35, 33, 76,) Basford, Derby, Stockport, Macclesfield, Great Boughton with Chester, Liverpool, West Derby, Preston, ("influenza prevailed during the two last weeks of December"), Bury, Bolton, Wigan, Prescot, Chorlton, Manchester (Ancoats, deaths in October 169, November 135, December 270), Salford, Ashton and Oldham, Sheffield, (West sub-district, deaths in October 27, November 27, December 85), Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, (Horton sub-district, "no particular disease, except 10 days commencing November, 27, when influenza was prevalent"), Leeds, Hunslet, York, (Walmgate, sub-district, deaths—October 61, November 52, December 99,) Sunderland, Tynemouth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carlisle, ("no epidemic disease prevalent at present in Dalston, Carlisle,") Pontypool, Wrexham, Anglesea. The Quarterly Return includes a few of the country districts; but it is evident that influenza pervaded England generally; in many places it appeared later than in London; some places it has not yet reached at all, or its visitation has been so slight as not to attract attention. The mortality was raised in the unhealthiest towns; but on the whole much less in the mixed town and country districts than in London. The deaths in the December quarters of the four years, 1844—7, were in the districts of London, 13,819, 11,838, 13,221, 18,553, (thirteen weeks):—in the other districts, 30,261, 27,453, 39,872, and 38,320. In the latter districts notwithstanding the epidemic influenza, the mortality on the whole was lower in 1847 than in 1846. The weather, as will be seen, from Mr. Glaisher's lucid statement, (p. 184), did not differ much in any part of country.

Edinburgh.—Dr. Stark, to whom Edinburgh is indebted for tables of mortality, states that in that city influenza suddenly attacked great masses of the population twice during the course of November; first on the 18th, and again on the 28th day of the month. It appeared, in both cases, during keen frost, and an excessively damp, thick fog, which came on rather suddenly after a few days of very mild weather. The total deaths returned, exclusive of still-born, were in October 521, November 728, December 1,001. The mean temperature of Edinburgh in December was 39°; the highest 57°, the lowest 21°*.

Our knowledge of the progress of the epidemic in other countries is necessarily imperfect, as no weekly tables are yet published in any of the great continental cities. We learn however, from the medical and other journals that the grippe which had prevailed for a week was at its height in Paris about December 4th; when one-fourth or one-half of the population were laid up, (Un quart, si non la moitié de la popualtion est coucheé.—*Gaz. Médicale.*) It is stated that 50,000 of the inhabitants of Madrid were in bed, suffering from influenza, on January 11th. The epidemic still prevailed on the 19th, and was exceedingly fatal. London was probably attacked a few days before Paris; Madrid a month later. In a former epidemic (1782), influenza attacked London at the end of May, France in June, Italy in July, and Spain in August. It travels faster now. The present epidemic reigned in Rennes, October 30, (Prof. Toulmache, in *Gaz. Méd.*) Influenza attacked the crew of the Lousquor French packet in the Mediterranean in October, and was so general that, in difficult circumstances, the surgeon believes the vessel must have been lost. The epidemic did not prevail in Marseilles when the Lousquor left. The Albatros and Nile had cases at sea, but the epidemic was in full force at Toulon and Marseilles when they left port*. Dr. Laval, a member of the council of health at Constantinople, states that influenza broke out in that city towards the end of August (1847) and prevailed, though not to a very great extent, for a mouth or six weeks†. A slight epidemic of cholera broke out in October, and still reigns in Constantinople. Respecting the influenza epidemic in Germany, Russia, and Italy, no authentic information has come to hand.

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* Report by J. Stark, M.D.

By returns already received at the office of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and with which I have been favoured by Sir William Burnett, it appears that epidemic catarrh or influenza prevailed on foreign stations during the year 1847, as under noted. In January, and February—on the coast of Portugal and South coast of Spain. January, February, March—in Newfoundland, and New Zealand. February, March—at Valparaiso. April—Coast of Syria. July, August, September—West Coast of Africa south of the Equator. August—Hong-Kong.

Coryza, gravedo, destillatio, and other forms of catarrh, are described by the ancients. The disease is called *pose* in old English writers from the Anglo-Saxon *gepose* (heaviness, stupor.) Epidemic catarrh is mentioned by Targioni Tozzetti in the Cronica Meteorologica of Tuscany under the years 1323, 1328, 1358, 1387. Cullen cites other instances in his Nosology‡ under the years 1510, 1575, 1580, 1591, 1658, 1675, 1679, 1708—9, 1712, 1729, 1732—3, 1737, 1742—3, 1748, 1758, 1762, 1767, 1775, 1779—80. Ozanam adds the years 1239, 1311, 1327, 1400, 1403, 1438, 1482, 1505, 1557, 1597, 1627, 1669, 1691, 1695. Some of these epidemics, and others which he describes, were apparently local§.

The disease when severe runs into inflammation of the lungs and pleura, and there can be no doubt that several of the epidemic pleurisies and pleuri-pneumonias of the middle ages were what is now known as influenza. The malignant pleurisy at Venice in 1535, which pervaded Brescia and Lombardy in 1537; as well as the epidemic pleurisy of Switzerland, and Upper Italy in 1551, are examples‖. The more celebrated epidemic of 1564 is said to have appeared first in England; to have spread thence to the Netherlands, Holland, and Switzerland. Patients died in 3—6 days, after violent delirium, coma, apoplexy. Vast numbers were victims of the epidemic; and physicians, who at that time began to examine bodies after death, learnt that "inflammation of the substance of the lungs may be combined with pleurisy." Sydenham notices that peripneumonia, and pleurisies committed great slaughter at the end of March, 1665—the year of the great plague¶. The winter had been excessively cold, and with a dry frost lasted till spring; a sudden thaw took place in March. Influenza was epidemic in England in 1657; it broke out in April, (*Willis de Febribus.*) Influenza described tolerably well by Sydenham as, *Tusses epidemicæ anni* 1675, *cum pleuritide et peripneumonia supervenientibus*¶, and distinguished by him from pure pleurisy, spared scarcely anybody; attacked all ages and temperaments; and seized whole families together (*integras simul familias pervadentes*). It was dangerous. The previous years 1674, 1675, are referred to as a period of great dearth; the harvest of 1673 proved defective; and wheat, which was 36*s.* per quarter on Lady-day 1673, was 64*s.* on Lady-day 1674.

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* Bull. de l'Acad. Royale de Méd. T. 13. n. 12. 13. Mem. from Dr. Renault, Surgeon of the Lousquor.

† Letter dated 25 Nov. 1847, in the Gazette Médicale.

‡ Art. 39, Catarrhus acontagio.

§ Histoire Méd. des Maladies épidèmiques, tome, page 93—218.

‖ Sprengel's Histoire de Méd., vol. iii. p. 88. And authors cited.

¶ Syd. Opera Obs. sect. 2, cap. i.; sect. 4, cap. v.

The epidemics of 1709 and 1729—30, in Germany appear to have been well described by Hoffman. Epidemics in 1728, 1733, 1742, 1758, 1762, 1775, 1782, 1788, 1803, 1831, 1833, and 1837 have been mentioned, several have been fully described by English writers. An abridged account of them is given elsewhere from the original accounts. The symptoms in these epidemics only differed in severity, and from complications with other maladies. (*See page* 173.)

Influenza, like small pox, probably always exists; in ordinary circumstances it is confounded with inflammation of the air tubes, yet in London from one to five deaths have been directly referred to it, nearly every week since the new London Tables were published. Like other zymotic diseases it becomes, at intervals of some years, epidemic; that is, it attacks the people generally of all classes. Its epidemics are distinguished by the numbers they assail; by affecting the same persons more than once; by being most fatal to the aged, of both sexes, and therefore, where there are more old women than old men, causing the deaths of females to exceed those of males during their prevalence; by great differences in the severity and fatality of their attacks; by the rapidity of their course, and passage from place to place. After the mortality they occasion becomes apparent in London, it attains a maximum in the second or third week; and the mortality falls to the average in the sixth or seventh week. Influenza appears to be generated in ill-organized camps, in crowded, ill-cleansed cities; and to be most fatal among people who have for some time before been depressed, ill-fed or ill-supplied with vegetables, as after hard winters and in war*; it rages in cold, hot, or moist and dry weather, but most frequently breaks out after a thaw, or with violence after a fog, generally the result of cold streams of air mixed with warm air—and a calm. The saturation of the atmosphere favours the transformation of all organic matters; and those of a zymotic character among the rest. Extreme cold only, never raises the weekly mortality in London above 1,500; extreme heat still less; intermediate changes affect the mortality but slightly in ordinary circumstances; November fogs occur every year without giving rise to influenza; in November, 1847, the weather was nearly the same all over England, yet influenza did not break out simultaneously. When once generated the epidemic spreads through the air. The great epidemics generally travel from (1) Russia, over (2) Germany, (3) Denmark, Sweden, England, France, (4) Italy, Spain—in from three to six months; and then reach America. Influenza is often associated with other epidemics. It appears to have preceded, or accompanied the plague, in the black death of the fourteenth century†; it preceded the great plague of London (1665); it followed epidemic typhus in London 1803, preceded it in 1837, occurred in the midst of the typhus epidemic of 1847, preceded and followed the epidemic cholera in 1831—2—3. It carries off asthmatic persons, and those suffering from chronic diseases: it affects those labouring under other zymotic diseases; in the healthy it quickens the seeds of other maladies, particularly of the lungs. The fatality and duration of attacks vary with age. In some of the late epidemics 2 in 100 cases attended by medical men are said to have died‡; if this was the rate of mortality in London, for 5,000 deaths there must have been 250,000 cases of sickness of not less than seven days' duration. This would be little more than one in eight of the population; but nearly all were affected more or less; and without taking slight instances it is probable that not less than 500,000 persons in 2,100,000, suffered in London from the epidemic of 1847.

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* "Morbi præsentes à præteritâ temporum conditione fluunt; accipiunt veró etiam differentiam á conditione præsentis; quare utriusque oportet hebere rationem." The first part of this profound Hippocratic aphorism, which applies to revolutions as well as epidemics, is often overlooked.

† See Hecker (Epidemics of middle ages.) The symptoms were not as he assumes, those of simple bubo plague. The pulmonary symptoms are always dwelt on by the contemporary writers: and Fracastorius referring to the Black Death, specifies them exclusively:—

Insolita exarsit febris, quæ pectore anhelo,
Sanguineum sputum exagitans, (miserabile visu!)
Quartâ luce frequens fato perdebat acerbo.—Fracastorius, *Syph.* Lib. 1, v. 189.

‡ See a return by Dr. Bain of the mortality at *different ages* among 317 persons, and a lucid description of the epidemic of 1837, as it appeared in London; British Annals of Med., Vol. I., p. 265; and the able Report on the Influenza of 1837, by Prov. Med. Assoc. Trans. Vol. VI. Data might now be procured for determining the exact mortality at different ages of complicated and uncomplicated cases.

The English physicians of the 18th century agreed in pronouncing influenza contagious. By this they did not mean that it was propagated by contact, but that it was introduced into cities, institutions, and houses in England by persons actually affected by the disease. This notion is however too exclusive; the word "contagion," applied to influenza or cholera, is apt to mislead, and to have practically a bad effect. When people ask if a disease is contagious, they generally mean, "Are we more likely to have influenza or cholera if we touch, or go near persons labouring under these diseases?" Now if the matter of contagion is very diffusible, and is distributed equally through the room, the house, the street, the city in which a patient is lodged, no one living in the house, street, or city is much more likely to be infected if he approach the sufferer, than if he remain in absolute solitude, shut up like the grocer of Wood Street in the plague. The matters which excite influenza and cholera are evidently highly diffusible; in a few days it spread all over London, it met you everywhere; nobody, therefore, has attempted to show that medical men, nurses, or others in attendance on the sick, suffered more than other people. If such should ever be the case either in the influenza or the cholera epidemics, it will be in rare circumstances, and should never deter the most timid from discharging their duties to the sick.

The earth, it is well-known, is surrounded by an atmosphere of organic matter, as well as of oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and watery vapour. This matter varies and is constantly undergoing transformations from organic into inorganic elements: it can neither be seen, weighed, nor measured. The chemists cannot yet test its qualities. Liebig, with all the appliances of the Giessen laboratory, cannot yet detect any difference between the pure air of the Alps, and the air through which the hound can tell a hare, a fox, or a man has passed; or the air which observation shews will produce small pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping cough, dysentery, cholera, influenza, typhus, plague. These matters may either be in a state of vapor, that is elastic, or inelastic; or like water, they may exist in both states. They are most probably in the state of suspension; hang, like the smoke in cities, over the places in which they are produced, but are spread and driven about like vesicular water in clouds. A stream of aqueous vapor of the same elasticity from the Atlantic, passing over England is, in one place, perfectly transparent; in another, mist; in another, rain: so clouds of infectious matter may fleet over the country, and in one place pass harmless by, in another (as influenza in London), destroy thousands of lives. The emanations from the living, the graves, the slaughter-houses, the heaps of filth rotting, the Thames—into which the sewers still empty—raise over London a canopy which is constantly pervaded by zymotic matters; in one season this, in another that, preponderating; and the epidemic influenza may easily be conceived, either to have broken out spontaneously, to have been conveyed here by ships, or to have been carried over here by the winds;—as the cases of the Indiaman infected in the Chinese seas, our own fleets, and the Lousquor in the Mediterranean—seem to imply that *influenzine* may be carried great distances over the ocean, from the place of its origin.

> Proinde ubi se cœlum, quod nobis forte alienum est,
> Commovet, atque aer inimicus serpere cœpit;
> Ut nebula ac nubes paulatim repit, et omne
> Qua graditur, conturbat et immutare coactat;
> Fit quoque ut, in nostrum quum venit denique *cœlum*,
> *Corrumpat*, *reddatque sui simile*, atque alienum.

The zymotic hypothesis, here so well stated, explains the phenomena to a certain extent. Still epidemics afford a vast field for research; for much remains to be investigated.* The mariner, however, steers his ship without knowing whence the winds come, whither they are going, or why they are blowing; so, as the returns adduced above, establish beyond a doubt, the fact that influenza was four times as fatal in one part of the population of London as it was in another, and that it is much more fatal in a part commonly insalubrious than in a part usually healthy, the course to be pursued is plain. If the means which improve the public health are applied with intelligence and energy, the general mortality can be reduced; and the ravages, either of any future influenza, or of the coming cholera, can be rendered inconsiderable.

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* The inquiry would be greatly facilitated if such meteorological returns as the Astronomer Royal now supplies, and weekly tables of the causes of death, were published on a uniform plan in Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburgh, Moscow, Vienna, Venice, Rome, Naples, Madrid, Lisbon, Cairo, Constantinople, and Calcutta.

The piety of the ancients, and of our ancestors made them consider all plagues the immediate visitations of God's wrath*. And there can be no doubt, that though as affecting individuals there is nothing now judicial in plagues; they are the results of great national violations of the laws by which the Almighty is pleased to govern the universe. It has been shewn, year after year, that the impure air of London destroys thousands of lives—that it makes epidemics fatal; the causes of the excessive mortality have been pointed out; and it has been proved that they admit, to a considerable extent, of removal. Yet the efforts of Her Majesty's Government to introduce sanatory measures were strenuously opposed up to the close of the last session of parliament. The population of London was left at the mercy of any epidemic that should break out in any part of the world. During six weeks influenza interrupted business, afflicted hundreds of thousands by sickness, implanted fatal diseases in the breasts of many, and destroyed five thousand of the inhabitants! Are the men who opposed sanatory measures, and declared so loudly, that the "City of London for health, cleanliness, effective drainage, lighting, and for supply of water to its inhabitants, cannot be surpassed," satisfied? or will they fight against the public good, till cholera drive away their best customers, and decimate their own families? Let us hope that, instead of pursuing such a course, they will assist in supplying London with the necessaries of city life, which they have enumerated, and which they now know are wanted.

PREVIOUS EPIDEMICS OF INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

1728, an epidemic catarrh prevailed in the beginning of January†. 1727-9, was a period of some dearth; wheat rose from 4*s*. to 8*s*. a bushel. The winter of 1728 was almost as rigorous as that of 1709, when the Influenza broke out in Frederic's new city of Berlin.

1733†. Influenza invaded the northerly parts of Europe before the southerly; was in Saxony, November 26, and lasted in its vigour fourteen days; was earlier in Holland than in England; in Edinburgh than in London, where it lasted in its vigour from about the end of January for about three weeks; the bill from February 3-10, contained in all 1,588 deaths, being higher than any since the plague. This is equivalent to 5,304 deaths in the present population (2,100,000), for the population in the bills then was about 650,000. The mortality in 1733 was nearly double that in the epidemic of 1847. The deaths in the three years, 1731-2-3, were 25,262, 25,358, [29,233,] according to the London Bills. The price of wheat was low in the three years, 33*s*., 27*s*., and 28*s*. a quarter at Eton. The epidemic began in Paris about February 1, and lasted till the beginning of April. It raged in Naples and Southern Italy in March and April. It was four months in passing over these parts of Europe. Huxham, writing at Plymouth, says it seized upon rich and poor; scarce any escaped, old or young, strong or infirm, either in the town or country. It was in Cornwall in January, but attacked Plymouth on February 21. It was a Saturday, on which a very great number were, as it were, suddenly seized; the next day an infinite number felt it, and by the 29th of March everybody everywhere. Few died at Plymouth, and those were chiefly infants and old asthmatic people. In 1728 and 1733, a most vehement cough seized almost all the horses about a month or two before it attacked mankind.—(*Huxham.*) Under 9 Geo. I. (1722-3), the workhouse system came into operation, and many parishes farmed out their poor at low rates. The Persians under Kouli-Khan defeated the Turks in 1730.

1743†. Another epidemic raged through all Europe in 1742 and 1743; the disease obtained the name of Influenza;—*per totam Europam hoc vere subnomine Influenza*, are the words used by Huxham†; hence the learned Sprengel is mistaken when he says that the disease was first called influenza in 1762[*]. At the end of 1741 remarkable auroras were visible. In February, 1742, Influenza became epidemic in Saxony; it was at Milan in November, Venice in December, France in March, 1743. In the spring of 1743, it increased the funerals in London to 1,448 in one week. The burials in London in the six years 1739-44 were 25,432, 30,811, 32,169, 27,483, [25,200,] 20,606. The winter of 1739-40 was one of extraordinary severity and duration; coals were 2*s.* a bushel, water dearer, bread was dear, there were riots. Fever appears to have been epidemic; at the beginning of 1742 the assize of wheaten bread was 5½*d.*, at the end 4¾*d.* the quartern loaf. This was cheap at that time. The plague swept off 50,000 of the inhabitants of Messina in 1743.

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* "Morbos tum ad iram Deorun immortalium relatos esse."—*Celsus.*

† Arbuthnot on Air, p. 193. Huxham de Aëre, An. 1728, 1733, 1743. The dates given in O. S. are converted into new style.

The four years 1739-42 were passed in cruel destructive wars, waged by Nadir Shah, Kouli Khan, and the Turks in Asia; Frederick, Maria Theresa, Louis XV., in Germany; the Swedes, the Russians, and the Turks, in their own dominions; Spain and England, in America. Vernon and Wentworth were ordered to return in September 1742, after the disastrous expedition of Carthagena; Anson was away on his fatal but not unfortunate voyage round the world.

1758. The summer and autumn were warm and dry, the wind easterly, the epidemic influenza made its appearance in Edinburgh in September, was very general in October, at the end of which it began to decline. It did not appear at St. Andrews until October 10, nor at Inverness until the middle of the month. It was most fatal at Dundee, Perth, and Glasgow[†].

1762. Sir George Baker commences his relation by saying, that on April 4th, three persons were attacked in the same house by the same disease; and that by April 24th it had spread through the whole of London. It attacked all indiscriminately, and was fatal to the aged, and particularly to those who were asthmatic. The burials in the bill for the week ending May 4, were 467, and for the weeks following, 626, 750, 659, 516, 504. The burials in each of the 5 years, 1760-4, were 19,830, 21,063, [26,326,] 26,143, 23,202. Influenza raged in Warsaw at the end of February, (the deaths from 30-40 rose to 150 weekly;) at Magdeburgh in April, Hamburgh in the beginning of April, Alsace in June, in the Mediterranean among British sailors in July. It was more fatal in Venice than elsewhere. Paris was not visited. It was unknown in Britain until it invaded London; and in many cities, notably in Norwich, Lincoln, Leicester, Exeter, those first attacked were strangers lately arrived from London. A dysentery followed in July, and is described by the same author[‡]. The war with France ended in the peace of Fontainebleau, November 3.

1767. Dr. Heberden mentions an eepidmic cold, resembling that of 1762 in London, in June and July, when it entirely ceased. It brought on anginas, pleurisies, and peripneumonias. Both sexes and all ages were attacked. It occurred in other parts of England about the same time. The season preceding this was remarkably cold, while that in 1762 was remarkably warm[§].

1775. Dr. Fothergill states, that the influenza appeared about the beginning of November. Some, in addition to the common symptoms, had diarrhœa. The mortality was trifling considering that so many persons were attacked. Horses and dogs were much affected by the complaint. Sir John Pringle had sore throat himself, and no cough. He met with similar cases. He heard of this complaint in France, Italy, and the Low Countries, and inferred, with Sir G. Baker, that the "*sensible* qualities of the air had most probably no share in producing this complaint." Dr. Heberden saw the first patient on October 28th, and at the end of three weeks few were attacked who had escaped it up to that period. Two persons had eruptions like scarlatina. It "did not kill, but hastened the death of those who had other complaints." Sir George Baker saw it first about October 20th. Dr. Haygarth, of Chester, remarks, that "it assumes a milder form in warm weather;" Dr. White, of York, that the epidemic "was checked by severe frost and snow"*. The burials in London were 20,514 in 1775, which was below the average of that period. This was towards the commencement of the American war.

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[*] It was called *grippe*, (which is "whim," in French—and also suggests *gripper*, to grip, to seize,) in Paris during this epidemic; it had formerly been called coqueluche, ("a cowl,"—also "the reigning fancy,") and in some, of the epidemics had been apparently confounded with hooping-cough. The epidemic has hitherto been the occasion of *bon mots* for our *spiritual* neighbours; it will be well worth the while of the public, even for the sake of change, to look at it seriously now, and to support the able men in France, who think that Paris would be all the merrier for being clean and healthy. In the sixteenth century, influenza was called "the new acquaintance" in Edinburgh, at the Court of Queen Mary.

[†] Med. Obs., Vol. II., Comm. by Dr. Whytt, Dr. Alves. Dr. Simpson.

[‡] De Catarrho et de Dysenteria. auct. G. Baker, Lond. 1764.

[§] Med. Trans., Vol. I., p. 437.

1782. This epidemic was reported on by a Committee of the College of Physicians, and by a great number of medical men all over the country†. Influenza in September, 1780, broke out in an East Indiaman sailing from Malacca to Canton, where it was raging violently at the same time that they had it on board. It broke out in the British army at Negapatam in November, 1781, (Coll. com.) It prevailed at Moscow in December, 1781, and January, 1782; at St. Petersburgh in February, 1782. It was traced to Tobolski, and supposed to have been brought from China. It reached Denmark at the end of April; many died of it at Copenhagen before May 11th.—(Dr. Gray.) It was in Scotland and Ireland later than in England (June); France, in June and July; Italy, in July and August; Portugal and Spain, in August and September; afterwards in America.—(Dr. Grant.) It was most prevalent in London in the fourth week of May. Dr. Grant thinks that it first prevailed in London; the Committee of the College are uncertain, and say that it did not observe any regular progression from any one point of the compass to another. They note, however, that it appeared at Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the end of April, and raged in May and June; in London, May 12-18; Norwich and Bury, the middle of May; Hadleigh, in May, but was worst in June; Kingston and Guildford, May 20; Portsmouth, in May; Oxford, the third week of May; Chester, May 26; Plymouth, May 30; and Cornwall (West), May 19; York and Liverpool, in June; Edinburgh, in May; but not at Musselburgh, within five miles of Edinburgh, until June 9; nor at Glasgow until June. It appeared earlier in towns than villages, in villages earlier than in detached houses. Dr. Parr, of Exeter, states, that the epidemic first appeared in Devon May 23, was prevalent in June, disappeared in July, lasting in the county about seven weeks. Dr. Scott says it was first observed in Northumberland on June 1, and then spread all over that county: it was fatal. In the beginning of June it affected the whole of the regiment in the castle of Edinburgh within a few days. The disease was almost universal in London, four-fifths of the people had it; few died, except the old and asthmatic. It seldom held any one more than a fortnight; some had three or four relapses. It generally went through whole families, seizing all simultaneously; in some instances, however, portions of families escaped. Of 700 boys at Christ's Hospital, only fourteen had it, and those not severely. Three families, consisting of seventeen persons, arrived on the same day at an hotel in the Adelphi, all in perfect health; the next day they were all affected with symptoms of the reigning disease. In an hospital containing 170 persons, more than 100 were attacked within twenty-four hours; few escaped afterwards‡. A serjeant of the 10th Foot Grenadier Guards, visited London on furlough when the disease raged there. He returned in a few days to St. Albans affected, and communicated the disease to the people in whose house he had his billet. It was the first appearance of the disease there, and thence spread rapidly all over the town§. In this case much would of course depend on the care and judgment of the observer. Two Hanoverian regiments which arrived from Minorca on July 23, at Plymouth, where influenza had ceased for ten or fourteen days, had nothing of the influenza before or after their arrival. On the other hand, a family who arrived in England from the West Indies in September, was attacked by influenza in October. Carmichael Smith observed petechiæ and gangrene in two fatal cases, others terminated in malignant fever. Mr. Jacob met with erysipelas of head, abscesses in various parts, parotid and axillary, miliary eruption, pleurisy. In Cambridge it had a putrid type, with delirium. Some died suddenly, some had diarrhœa.—(Dr. Macqueen.) All agree in calling it a universal disease. It is worthy of remark, that in March, 1781, a distemper broke out among horned cattle, which were directed to be killed and buried, by order of Council, to prevent infection. The Gazette of August 27, 1782, contains dreadful details of the ravages of plague at Constantinople. Sir G. Baker observed, that influenza was more fatal in France, Holland, and Germany than in this island. The Bills in London were not much swollen. The burials in four weeks ending May 28, were 299, 307, 336, 390; in five weeks ending July 2nd, 385, 560, 473, 434, 296. Neither the mortality of London nor of England was increased in 1782, above the average of the period; the burials in London, 1780-83, were 20,517, 20,709, 17,918, 19,029; in all England, 191,736, 195,902, 187,152, 188,264. The inefficiency, however, which it caused may be conjectured, from its effects in the fleets employed at the close of the American war.

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* Med. Obs. and Enq., by a Soc. of Physicians in Lond., 1775. Queries were circulated by Dr. Fothergill.

† Med. Trans., Vol. III., p. 54, and Med. Comm., Vol. I., p. 2.

‡ Med. Trans., Vol. III., p. 59.

§ Dr. Hamilton, Mem. Med. Soc. of London, 1782.

On the 2nd of May, 1782, Admiral Kempenfelt sailed from Spithead with a squadron of ships under his command, of which the Goliath was one, whose crew was attacked with influenza on the 29th of that month; the rest were affected at different times; and so many of the men were rendered incapable of duty by this prevailing sickness, that the whole squadron was obliged to return into port about the second week in June, not having had any communication with any shore, and having solely cruised between Brest and the Lizard. The gallant Kempenfelt went down in the Royal George, August 30th of the same year.

About the 6th of May, Lord Howe sailed for the Dutch coast with a large fleet under his command; all were in perfect health towards the end of May. The disorder first appeared in the Rippon, and in two days after in the Princess Amelia; other ships of the same fleet were affected with it at different periods, some indeed not until their return to Portsmouth about the second week in June. This fleet also had no communication with the shore until their return to the Downs, on their way back to Portsmouth towards the 3rd and 4th of June.

In 1788, there was an epidemic. It raged in Paris in July, Vienna in November. Dr. Willan, in his Reports for 1797 and 1800, mentions epidemic catarrhs; which he says were improperly termed influenza by many practitioners—as they were not "infectious," nor general.

In the beginning of December, 1799, influenza became epidemic in Moscow, and soon after that at Petersburgh. In January, 1803, it was epidemic in Paris.—(Ozanam.)

1803. Dr. Andrew Duncan, Edinburgh, met with cases of influenza on February 10; it was very common in March, contagious, not very fatal. He says it was common in London, February 3; its progress from Paris to London, London to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh is a proof that it is contagious. Dr. John Scott says that it appeared at the end of March in the Isle of Man, it attacked patients already confined to their bed; it promoted phthisis, induced miscarriage. At Bristol, Dr. Carrick says it was provoked by exposure to cold, and sharp east winds, prevalent at that time, March. There had been a scarcity in 1800, and 1801; a famine and typhus followed. The annual deaths in London 1799-1804 were 18,134, 23,068, 19,374, 19,379, (19,582), 17,038. The annual rate of mortality among females in all England was 2·62; 2·52; 2·51; 2·19, in the four years 1801-4; after the year 1803 a remarkable decline in the general mortality of the country took place; and this was only disturbed by higher rates of mortality than 2·2 per cent. in 1807, 1808, 1810, 1825, 1826, until 1831.

Bateman, in his Reports, extending from 1804 to 1816, noticed, in the three months ending February 1813, cases resembling the commencement of the epidemic influenza. The winter of 1814 was the severest since that of 1794-5; a dense fog in December 27, 1813, was followed by fog, snow, and frost; in January, a partial thaw occurred, then the Thames was frozen over in February, and great multitudes were entertained in booths on the Thames. On many days the temperature was as low as 15°. The frost suddenly disappeared in March 20. About 200 of the dispensary cases assumed the form of acute catarrh; many were entered as catarrhal fever, 50 put on the character of the most active pneumonia*.

1831. An influenza epidemic began in London about the middle of May, and continued during June and a part of July, under very hot though damp weather†. The burials in the London Bills of the Parish Clerks, now become very defective, were 21,645, and 25,337 in the two years 1830, 1831; the mortality in the whole kingdom was 2·09, and 2·25 per cent. in the same years. The Polish insurrection broke out in November, 1830; Warsaw capitulated in December, 1831. Cholera raged in the armies in 1831; and was preceded by influenza. Cholera broke out as an epidemic in Sunderland, October 1831; the deaths of six persons were ascribed to it in the London Bill for the week ending February 14. Cholera raged with considerable violence in March and April for 9 weeks, subsided in May and June, and broke out a second time at the end of June, raging with considerable violence for 14 weeks, through July, August, and September. No cases were returned in February, March, April, May, 1833.

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* Bateman's Reports, pp. 212, 226, 232.

† Dr. Holland's Medical Notes, p. 200.

1833. "Influenza" broke out as an epidemic in the spring. The word first found its way into the Bills of the Parish Clerks for April 30, 1833. The burials returned for the eight weeks ending April 9, to May 28, were 321, 587, 796, 961, 940, 874, 575, 311. The cause of the excess in the mortality was influenza; to which, however, only 89 deaths were directly ascribed. "It spread over every part of Great Britain and Ireland during the spring of 1833, after having previously appeared in Russia and the northern parts of Germany, inflicting great mortality in every part of its course*." Cholera broke out in London again in July, epidemically, and prevailed through August and September.

1837. Influenza was epidemic during the month of December, 1836, in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. In Copenhagen, 30,000 persons were under the disease at one time (Dr. Otto). In Scotland it was observed earlier than in England. It had been prevalent a fortnight in London before it reached Brighton. It appeared also in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Gloucestershire, from 7 to 14 days later than in London. Though very general, some places in the neighbourhood of infected places seemingly escaped. Dr. Holland, from whom this account is taken, goes on to say:—

"The epidemic showed itself in Paris about a month later than in London, having previously appeared at Calais and other intervening places. I saw patients who, on their journey from Paris to London, had come upon an infected town, and been suddenly seized with the malady. At Paris it was stated to have affected at least half the population, but seemingly with less mortality than in London (?). The epidemic spread gradually over other parts of France. About the end of February it affected the northern coast of Spain, the more conspicuous there from its influence on the events of the civil war, then raging in Biscay and Navarre. Almost at the same time it appeared at Lisbon—a new occurrence in that city—spreading successively to the several towns which lie upon the Tagus, even to the Spanish frontier. Dr. Leitao, who has narrated its progress to Portugal, seeks to show that it is contagious, and was brought directly from England to the British squadron in the Tagus, in the vessels of which it first appeared. The same idea prevailed in Biscay as to its manner of importation. The disease reached Madrid about the end of March, and prevailed there the whole of April.

"In Germany, the influenza appeared at Berlin in January, affected Dresden somewhat later, and Vienna and Munich a fortnight after Dresden. At Hamburgh, where it appeared in the first days of January, Dr. Rothenburgh states, that more than half the population was attacked. I do not possess any information as to its progress in Italy. In Malta it first shewed itself about the 1st of June.

"A remarkable fact is, that an epidemic, having the characters of the influenza of the northern hemisphere, prevailed at Sydney and the Cape of Good Hope in the latter part of 1836; the time thus corresponding with its earliest appearance in the North of Europe, though under a date of season wholly different. Sir John Herschel informs me, that the weather was warm and apparently genial, at the time when almost every individual in the Cape District was suffering under the epidemic. The malady spread up the country as far as Gnadenthal, producing there considerable mortality in the Hottentot population†."

Cholera was epidemic in Germany, but not in England, during 1837. Typhus was epidemic in England, and the mortality of females in 1837‡ through the country was 2·52; or considerably higher than it had ever been since 1801. The mortality in the year 1832, when cholera was epidemic, was only 2·42 per cent.; in 1833, when cholera and influenza were epidemic, it was 2·30 per cent. The new system of Registration came into operation in July, 1837; and the mortality of females never exceeded 2·10 in any of the eight years, 1838-45; except in 1840, when it was 2·20, and in 1838, when it was 2·14 per cent. Influenza was slightly epidemic from February 20th, to April 24th, 1841; but the weekly deaths by the new tables never exceeded 1,079, and ranged from 780 to 1,079, during that time. Influenza prevailed to a slight extent at the end of 1846 and the beginning of 1847.

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* Medical Notes by H. Holland, M.D., 2nd ed., p. 196.

† Medical Notes, by H. Holland, M.D., pp. 198-9.

‡ The mortality of females is taken in these comparisons extending from 1801-37. The male population—on account of the military—could not be so accurately determined.

Huxham and Arbuthnot described the great epidemic influenza of 1733; we take the following passage from Arbuthnot, as the account is, in a popular style.

XI. "There have been of late, two remarkable instances of the influence of the air in producing an epidemical disease, perhaps over the greatest part of the surface of the earth; the first happened in the year 1728, the last in the latter end of the year 1732, and beginning of 1733; which being the more recent and remarkable, I shall give a short description of it, till a more particular one can be procured from the collected memoirs of the several countries which it invaded, of which I have seen only a few.

XII. "The previous constitution of the air was in England, and in the greatest part of Europe, a great drought, which may be inferred from the failure of the springs, in the abatement of the fresh water in all its usual currents and reservoirs, which are the best measure of the quantity of moisture falling from the clouds. What is most generally taken notice of in the accounts I have seen from Germany, France, and some other places, was, that the air in the beginning of winter, especially in November, was more than usually filled with thick and frequent fogs, the matter of which was not precipitated upon the earth in rain, snow, or any other fruits of the air. Fogs are so usual in this country in November, that there was nothing particular observed about them that I know. But there was hardly anything fell from the clouds during the month of November, except a very small quantity of snow, attended by a frost of no long duration; and this was all the winter we had. In the northern parts of France, there was a very small quantity of snow, which lasted from their 15th and our 4th of November till after Christmas. This was succeeded by southerly winds and stinking fogs, during which there was observed by some chirurgeons a great disposition in wounds to mortify*. Both before and during the continuance of the disease in England, the air was warm, beyond the usual temper of the season, with great quantity of sulphureous vapours, producing great storms of wind from the south-west, and sometimes lightning without thunder.

XIII. "As to the times of the invasion of the disease, they were different in different countries. It invaded Saxony and the neighbouring countries in Germany, about the 15th of November, and lasted in its vigour till the 29th of the same month. It was earlier in Holland than in England; earlier in Edinburgh than in London. It was in New England before it attacked Britain; in London before it reached some other places westward, as Oxford, Bath, &c., and as far as I can collect from accounts, it invaded the northerly parts of Europe before the southerly; it lasted in its vigour in London, from about the middle of January, 173⅔, for about three weeks†; the bill of mortality from Tuesday the 23rd to Tuesday the 30th of January, contained in all 1,588, being higher than at any time since the plague. It began in Paris about the beginning of their February, or the 21st of our January, and lasted till the beginning of their April, or the 21st of our March, and I think its duration was longest in the southerly countries. It raged in Naples and the southerly parts of Italy, in our March. The disease, in travelling from place to place, did not observe the direction, but often went contrary to the course of the winds.

XIV. "The uniformity of the symptoms of the disease in every place was most remarkable. A small rigor or chilliness, succeeded with a fever of a duration (in such as recovered), seldom above three days. This fever was attended with headache, sometimes pains in the back, thirst in no great degree, a catarrh or thin defluxion, occasioning sneezing, a coryza, or running at the nose, a cough, with expectoration of a thin pituite at first, and afterwards of a viscous matter, in which if there was observed a clear oily matter, it proved generally the case to be mortal, for this clear matter was purulent. These were the most common symptoms. But a great many during that season were affected with a spitting of blood, pleurisies, and inflammation of the lungs, dangerous and often mortal—in some places, particularly in France, the fever, after six or seven days, ended in miliary eruptions; in Holland, often in imposthumations of the throat; in all the blood was sizy, and everywhere the disease was fatal to aged people. What was observable was, that the fever left a debility and dejection of appetite and spirits, much more than in proportion to its strength or duration, and the cough outlasted the fever in some more than six weeks or two months.

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* The late King of Denmark, it is said, had phlebitis; is not there some liability to this disease during an influenza epidemic?

† All the dates are in old style: January 15, 1732, is, therefore, January 26th, 1733, new style, &c. The French adopted the Gregorian reform of the calendar in 1582.

XV. "There was, during the whole season, a great run of hysterical, hypochondriacal, and nervous distempers; in short, all the symptoms of relaxation. These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of fatuity or madness, in which, for some hours together, they would be seized with a wandering of their senses, mistaking their common affairs; at the same time they had not any great degree of fever to confine them to their beds; but in several who were thus affected, the urine was observed often to change from pale to turbid alternately, so that there was some fever, though I did not cbserve nor hear that the bark was effectual, but the saline febrifuge draughts had, generally, a most surprising good effect. Since this disease has been over, the air has continued to be particularly noxious in diseases which affect the lungs, and for that reason occasioning a great and unusual mortality of the measles, at the rate of forty in the week, from which one has reason to expect some specialties in the diseases of the succeeding season.

XVI. "The remedies commonly successful in this epidemical catarrhous fever, were bleeding, sweating, promoted by watery diaphoretics, blisters, and the common pectoral medicines; and what I observed before, febrifuge draughts of salt of wormwood, juice of lemon, &c. I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the etiology of this distemper.

XVII. "It was a matter of fact, that there was a previous ill constitution of the air noxious to animal bodies. In autumn, and long afterwards, a madness among dogs; the horses were seized with the catarrh before mankind; and a gentleman averred to me, that some birds, particularly sparrows, left the place where he was during the sickness.

XVIII. "The previous great drought, as has been observed before, must have been particularly hurtful to mankind: great droughts exert their effects after the surface of the earth is again opened by moisture; and the perspiration of the ground, which was long suppressed is suddenly restored. It is probable that the earth then emits several new effluvia hurtful to human bodies; that this appeared to be the case by the thick and stinking fogs which succeeded the rain that had fallen before.

XIX. "It is likewise evident that this effluvia were not of any particular or mineral nature, because they were of a substance that was common to every part of the surface of the earth; and therefore one may conclude that they were watery exhalations, or at least such mixed with other exhalable substances that are common to every spot of ground.

XX. "Lastly, it is agreeable to experience that watery effluvia are hurtful to the glands of the windpipe and the lungs, and productive of catarrhs."—Arbuthnot upon the Air, and its effect upon the Human Body, 1733, chap. 7, page 193. Tonson, Strand.

Comparative Annual rate of Mortality per cent., in the healthiest and unhealthiest districts of London, during the seven years, 1838—44, *and the last six weeks of* 1847.

Annual Rate of Mortality in the Least Unhealthy Districts.				Annual Rate of Mortality in the Unhealthiest Districts.			
Districts.	During the 7 years 1838-44.	During the last 6 weeks of 1847.	Excess in the 6 weeks of 1847	Districts.	During the 7 years 1838-44.	During the last 6 weeks of 1847.	Excess in the 6 weeks of 1847.
Lewisham	1·726	2·504*	·778	Holborn	2·369	5·595	3·226
Hackney	1·969	3·523	1·554	Bermondsey	2·639	5·363	2·724
Wandsworth	1·975	2·948	·973	Rotherhithe	2·767	6·319	3·552
Islington	1·996	4·196	2·200	St. Giles	2·690	4·709	2·019
St. James, Westmr.	2·117	3·491	1·374	St. George Southwark	2·669	5·492	2·823
Newington, (Surrey)	2·320	4·848	2·528	St. George in the East	2·887	6·881†	3·994
Mean..............	2·017	3·585	1·568	Mean	2·670	5·727	3·057
Corrected for Deaths in Hospitals	2·017	3·803	1·786	Mean	2·670	6·075	3·405

* Lewisham corrected for deaths in hospitals, 1·656; it is probable, however, that few persons belonging to Lewisham district died in the London hospitals.

† St. George in the East corrected for deaths in hospitals, 7·299.

Deaths in London from all Causes (exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths), and from Influenza, in the 13 *Weeks of the Summer Quarters* 1845, 1846, *and* 14 *weeks of* 1847.

Number of Weeks......		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	Total.
Deaths from all causes exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths.	1845	801	759	750	763	905	917	918	883	938	928	947	918	887	..	11,314
	1846	858	872	798	862	938	912	889	837	918	1,020	1,111	1,214	1,214	..	12,543
	1847	999	985	933	943	925	1,034	1,059	1,060	1,641	2,419	2,367	1,862	1,178	1,486	18,891
Deaths from Influenza..........	1845	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	..	20
	1846	1	..	1	..	1	6	4	5	9	8	11	9	11	..	66
	1847	2	1	..	..	1	2	4	4	36	198	347	270	142	127	1,161
Mean Temperature	1845	55·0	47·7	52 9	45·9	48·9	47·2	44·8	45·5	46·1	42·4	39·2	43·6	40·1	..	46·1
	1846	53·5	56·4	50·5	49·1	43·2	49·1	44·1	47·8	45·8	32·0	35·9	29·9	36·3	..	44·2
	1847	51·7	53·0	54·8	53 5	49·8	50·5	49·8	40·7	46·5	47·9	46·7	48·0	35·4	34·8	47·4

Deaths Registered in each of the Four Quarters of the Nine Years 1839—1847, *in* 117 *of the Districts of England and Wales.*

Quarters ending	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
March	42,410	46,376	46,967	44,903	43,748	46,136	49,949	43,850	56,105
June	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585
September..	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,139	51,427	49,479
December ..	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,608	44,080	39,291	53,093	57,925
Total	162,711	172,134	161,450	162,543	163,652	168,126	166,226	192,104	215,094

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 *of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending December of the Four Years* 1844-45-46-47.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Dec. 31st. Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
*Metropolis**.					
West Districts..	301,326	1,987	1,694	1,826	2,735
North Districts..	376,396	2,405	1,961	2,413	3,623
Central Districts	374,759	2,491	2,260	2,390	3,585
East Districts ..	393,247	2,999	2,638	2,901	4,423
South Districts..	502,483	3,937	3,285	3,691	5,239
Total †........	1,948,211	13,819	11,838	13,221	19,605
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone......	32,310	204	175	262	205
Brighton........	46,742	302	251	375	300
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	235	167	201	179
Portsea Island..	53,036	341	347	380	476
Winchester	23,044	152	96	163	124
Windsor........	20,502	93	86	87	90
Total	218,181	1,327	1,122	1,468	1,374
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans	17,051	94	75	91	76
Wycombe	34,150	198	135	182	170
Oxford..........	19,701	103	90	189	96
Northampton ..	28,103	181	140	181	205
Bedford	31,767	203	131	327	245
Cambridge	24,453	143	112	151	140
Total	155,225	922	683	1,121	932
Eastern Division.					
Colchester......	17,790	122	85	152	127
Ipswich	25,254	135	145	212	167
Norwich........	61,846	466	304	361	319
Yarmouth	24,031	164	99	133	145
Total	128,921	887	633	858	758
South Western Division.					
Devizes	22,130	109	102	137	129
Dorchester......	23,380	95	95	135	101
Exeter..........	31,333	194	204	267	175
St. Thomas	47,105	217	183	276	177
Plymouth	36,527	279	180	306	306
Redruth	48,062	311	184	265	197
Penzance	50,100	366	214	269	191
Bath............	69,232	420	341	414	429
Total	327,869	1,991	1,503	2,069	1,705
Western Division.					
Bristol..........	64,298	523	363	471	481
Clifton..........	66,233	385	378	403	419
Stroud..........	38,920	193	171	227	174
Cheltenham	40,221	222	194	221	170
Hereford........	34,427	187	164	199	136
Shrewsbury	21,529	166	99	151	158
Worcester......	27,130	150	149	198	176
Kidderminster..	29,408	189	158	145	150
Dudley..........	86,028	697	475	768	963
Walsall	34,274	179	225	300	308
Wolverhampton	80,722	489	463	630	815
Wolstanton	32,669	209	171	327	268
Birmingham....	138,187	964	777	1,341	1,795
Aston	50,928	325	230	446	520
Coventry........	31.028	244	193	225	210
Total	776,002	5,122	4,210	6,052	6,743

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Dec. 31st. Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
North Midland Division.					
Leicester	50,932	387	354	460	345
Lincoln	36,110	160	158	197	215
Nottingham....	53,080	382	304	353	466
Basford........	59,634	345	252	373	270
Derby	35,015	210	188	222	310
Total	234,771	1,484	1,256	1,605	1,606
North Western Division.					
Stockport......	85,672	474	437	793	571
Macclesfield ..	56,018	344	293	425	443
Great Broughton (including Chester)......	49,085	263	235	392	270
Liverpool......	223,054	2,130	1,982	2,735	3,725
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) ..	88,652	814	673	1,111	1,122
Blackburn	75,091	577	433	853	606
Preston........	77,189	429	551	968	636
Rochdale	60,577	329	395	492	455
Bury	77,496	445	439	717	594
Bolton	97,519	621	821	990	844
Wigan	66,032	371	401	675	552
Prescott	43,739	237	289	510	365
Chorlton	93,736	710	692	985	944
Manchester....	192,408	1,652	1,413	2,318	2,210
Salford	70,228	525	451	726	623
Ashton	173,964	1,129	1,018	1,485	1,521
Total	1,530,460	11,050	10,523	16,175	15,481
York Division.					
Sheffield	85,076	599	527	805	734
Huddersfield ..	107,140	537	574	960	708
Halifax........	109,175	596	695	671	603
Bradford	132,164	833	1,039	1,809	895
Leeds& Hunslet‡	168,667	1,103	891	1,389	1,413
Hull	41,130	314	261	404	489
York	47,779	336	231	342	522
Total	691,131	4,318	4,218	5,660	5,364
Northern Division					
Sunderland	56,226	269	378	358	496
Gateshead	38,747	214	215	426	293
Tynemouth	55,625	267	325	498	326
Newcastle-on-Tyne........	71,850	374	434	888	904
Carlisle........	36,084	204	183	327	279
Cockermouth..	35,676	164	173	262	259
Kendal	34,694	160	213	268	155
Total	328,902	1,921	1,921	3,027	2,712
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	264	235	332	311
Pontypool	25,037	124	168	149	153
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	459	334	388	483
Newtown	25,958	97	123	146	114
Wrexham......	39,542	181	177	348	217
Holywell	40,787	228	184	268	209
Anglesey	38,105	155	163	206	158
Total........	273,127	1,384	1,384	1,837	1,645
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,664,589	30,261	27,453	39,872	38,320
Grand Total..	6,612,800	44,080	39,291	53,093	57,925

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* The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

† The last quarter in London ended January 1, 1848, and contained the deaths in 14 weeks: deducting one week (the 6th in the Quarter) for the sake of comparison with the corresponding Quarter of former Years, the number of deaths in the West, North, Central, East, and South Districts, will be, respectively, 2,584, 3,416, 3,396, 4,202, 4,955. All London, 18,553.

‡ The former District of Leeds is now divided into the districts of *Leeds* and *Hunslet*, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending December of the Four Years, 1844–45–46–47.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending December*.			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
ALL CAUSES................	13,819	11,838	13,221	19,605
SPECIFIED CAUSES	13,619	11,631	12,986	19,571
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious) Diseases	2,991	2,724	2,198	5,788
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	1,338	1,069	1,272	1,640
III. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	2,001	1,727	1,959	2,150
IV. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	4,265	3,567	4,313	6,101
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	474	417	572	573
VI. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	854	875	1,042	1,235
VII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.........	101	140	141	190
VIII. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	173	141	227	222
IX. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	94	89	125	139
X. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c..............	16	35	50	47
XI. Old Age.............	898	519	651	957
XII. Violence, Privation, and Intemperance	414	328	436	529
I. Small Pox..........	571	106	42	372
Measles............	385	927	105	881
Scarlatina..........	872	269	322	747
Hooping Cough	277	557	368	426
Croup.............	102	82	65	116
Thrush	52	46	61	52
Diarrhœa	129	199	331	400
Dysentery..........	34	25	43	91
Cholera	5	11	15	12
Influenza	32	20	66	1,161
Ague	14	3	6	12
Remittent Fever....	10	12	17	31
Typhus	385	358	619	1,279
Erysipelas..........	106	77	106	176
Syphilis...........	17	31	32	82
Hydrophobia	..	1	..	..
II. Inflammation	8	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	40	20	30	31
Dropsy	337	134	170	198
Abscess	30	20	18	22
Noma	..	2	3	11
Mortification	61	27	47	43
Purpura...........	6	8	5	17
Scrofula...........	37	65	71	84
Cancer	157	206	217	209
Tumour...........	4	1	2	5
Gout	10	18	14	17
Atrophy...........	164	186	255	390
Debility...........	281	246	301	336
Malformations	17	54	46	52
Sudden Deaths†....	186	82	93	225

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending December*.			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
III. Cephalitis..........	160	142	148	154
Hydrocephalus	372	386	342	408
Apoplexy	311	272	347	349
Paralysis	235	213	267	307
Convulsions........	699	450	548	592
Tetanus...........	4	6	5	5
Chorea	6	..	1	1
Epilepsy...........	54	68	77	90
Insanity	14	30	18	26
Delirium Tremens..	25	33	42	45
Disease of Brain, &c............	121	127	164	173
IV. Laryngitis..........	17	27	33	71
Quinsey...........	35	10	14	34
Bronchitis	394	591	892	1,642
Pleurisy...........	30	43	43	76
Pneumonia	1,405	1,131	1,101	1,743
Hydrothorax	86	48	46	50
Asthma	366	190	313	428
Phthisis or Consumption	1,676	1,382	1,685	1,873
Disease of Lungs, &c	256	145	186	184
V. Pericarditis	35	22	26	27
Aneurism	10	19	16	24
Disease of Heart, &c.	429	376	530	522
VI. Teething...........	171	113	103	141
Gastritis...........	15	10	28	23
Enteritis	184	114	112	135
Peritonitis.........	29	45	55	86
Tabes Mesenterica..	101	162	177	265
Worms	11	10	5	9
Ascites	24	29	26	36
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.) ..	20	35	36	81
Hernia	27	22	47	48
Colic or Ileus	29	16	34	44
Intussusception	8	6	9	10
Stricture	6	12	8	11
Hæmatemesis	9	15	13	31
Disease of Stomach, &c.	52	71	101	98
Disease of Pancreas	1	1	3	1
Hepatitis	23	54	50	58
Jaundice	34	29	37	30
Disease of Liver, &c.	108	127	194	177
Disease of Spleen ..	2	4	4	1
VII. Nephritis	5	11	1	7
Ischuria	1	..	1	6
Diabetes...........	10	12	3	8
Cystitis	4	6	3	9
Stone	9	11	8	10
Stricture	12	20	18	15
Disease of Kidneys, &c.............	60	80	107	135
VIII. Childbirth..........	121	95	163	170
Paramenia.........	..	7	6	5
Ovarian Dropsy	9	8	7	9
Disease of Uterus, &c.............	43	31	51	38
IX. Arthritis	..	3	3	5
Rheumatism	43	46	67	65
Disease of Joints, &c............	51	40	55	69
X. Carbuncle.........	1	3	1	5
Phlegmon.........	2	1	9	8
Ulcer	8	15	15	18
Fistula	1	3	8	5
Disease of Skin, &c.	4	13	17	11
XI. Old Age	898	519	651	957
XII. Intemperance......	10	23	24	28
Privation	10	6	15	12
Violent Deaths	394	299	397	489
Causes not specified	200	207	235	34

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* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. In this table the deaths in Lewisham and Hampstead for the December quarter in the previous years (1840–6), are included under the head of causes not specified.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1847 Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	Mean height of the Barometer from 72 observations, corrected and reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.	THERMOMETERS.											In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock.		Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature.			Difference between the mean temperature of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 25 years.	WIND.			The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0-10.	Rain in inches [7 days.]	* Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden† Deaths			Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.
					Mean.				Dew Point.	Self-Registering.				MEAN.							Pressure in lbs. on the square foot.								
										Highest in the Sun.		Lowest on the Grass.																	
			Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Of the Highest on each day, from 6 observations.	Of the Lowest on each day, from 6 observations.	Difference.	Mean of 72 observations weekly.	Mean of 72 results.	During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.	Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations.	Mean of 72 differences.	Mean of the greatest on each day, 6 observations.	Mean of the least on each day, 6 observations.		General Direction.	Greatest pressure in the week.	Mean for the week.				0 to 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	
		inches	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				miles						
Oct. 2	Last qr., Oct. 1st	30.095	65 8	33 5	60.3	44.2	16.1	51.7	45 0	82.8	77.4	24.0	35.5	55.0	54.8	6.7	12 9	2.1	— 2.5	E.	2.3	0 0	540	6.8	0.00	467	357	175	999
,, 9	New, 9th........	29.644	65 0	38.0	61.0	45 7	15.3	53 0	49.1	79 3	72.7	32 0	40.9	51.1	54.0	3 9	10.8	0 5	— 0.4	Variable	1.0	0.0	735	7.8	0.72	483	313	189	985
,, 16	,,	29.749	73 0	45.5	62 2	49 5	12.7	54 8	51.6	91.2	72.7	35.5	43.7	54.5	54.3	3.2	8.7	0.5	+ 3.3	Variable	2 5	0.0	515	8 5	0.05	415	316	201	933
,, 23	1st quarter, 17th	29.627	65.0	42.5	59.5	46.9	12.6	53.5	49.5	75.9	70.4	31.0	38.3	53.8	53.7	4.0	9 1	0.7	+ 3.3	S.S.W.	9.0	0 4	1245	6.0	1.04	461	312	166	943
,, 30	Last qr., 30th ..	30.145	60.6	35.2	55.1	44.2	10.9	49 8	45.9	75.8	62.3	26 5	37 8	51.3	50.0	3 9	8 5	1.0	+ 2.5	S.S.W.	3 5	0 1	760	7.8	0.28	462	299	164	925
Nov. 6	,,	30.077	62.0	43.8	55.0	46.6	8.4	50.5	49.2	..	..	37.5	43.9	51.1	51.0	1.3	3.5	0.3	+ 4.4	S.W.	4.0	0.0	560	7.6	0.39	535	310	189	1034
,, 13	New, Nov. 8th ..	29.941	62.5	37.5	55.8	43.1	12.7	49.8	46.7	..	..	27.0	36.2	50.6	50.4	3.2	7.0	1.0	+ 6.1	S.S.W.	5.5	0.3	1025	6 7	0.03	531	319	209	1059
,, 20	1st quarter, 15th	30.119	57.8	26.7	45.8	35 9	9.9	40 7	37.1	..	..	18.0	31.3	47.8	46.9	3.6	6 8	1 3	— 1.8	S.W.	8 0	0.3	860	6 4	0.14	560	320	179	1060
,, 27	Full, 22nd	29 618	56 5	39.0	51.6	41.8	9.8	46.5	43.8	..	..	29.0	36.2	44.4	42.9	2.7	5 4	0.8	+ 5.0	S.S.W.	8.5	0 4	1135	8.5	0.85	758	501	382	1641
Dec. 4	Last qr., 29th....	29.820	57 2	37.5	52.7	41 1	11.6	47.9	45.1	..	..	28.5	33 2	44.5	44 3	2.8	5.3	0 2	+ 4.7	S.W.	8 0	0.5	1560	7.4	0.71	1001	702	716	2419
,, 11	New, Dec. 7th ..	39 304	56 1	34.5	50.2	41.5	8.7	46 7	42.6	..	..	25.0	34.2	43.9	42 9	4.1	6 7	1 7	+ 6.4	S.S.W.	12.5	1.9	1840	7 1	0.58	1000	675	692	2367
,, 18	1st quarter, 15th	29.752	54 5	40.1	52.6	43.9	8.7	48 0	45.2	..	..	27.0	37.1	44.9	44.5	2.7	5 4	1 1	+ 7.9	S.	5.0	0 7	1285	7.0	0.09	787	524	550	1862
,, 25	Full, 21st	29.651	41.5	31.8	37.7	33 4	4.3	35.4	32.0	..	..	22.0	29.5	42.4	40.0	3.4	5.4	1.9	— 4.2	Calm	1.5	0.0	295	9 6	0.03	558	355	264	1178
Jan. 1, (1848.)..	Last qr., 29th ..	29.872	40 4	26.5	37.8	32.1	5.7	34 8	33.2	..	..	19.3	27.0	36.9	36.1	1 5	3.5	0.2	— 2.1	Very Var	1 5	0 0	..	9.7	0.28	719	483	284	1486
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		29.815	73 0	26.5	52.7	42.1	10.6	17 4	44.0	..	..	18.0	36.1	48.2	47.6	3.4	7.1	1.0	+ 2.3		12.5	0.3	950	7 6	5.19	8740	5786	4360	18891

* The ages of 5 were not specified in the Returns.

† Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consist of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are, therefore, excluded from this comparison of weeks.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1847.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

THE weather during the past quarter has been very remarkable in many respects. The daily temperature of the air, evaporation, and dew point, during the whole quarter, with the exceptions of the period between November 17 and November 21, and between December 20 and December 31, have been above the average for the season, and at times the departure has been very great.

It may perhaps tend to clearness if I speak of each subject of investigation separately.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the month of October was 52°9, which is 4°1, 7°5, 4°9, 3°4, 2°7, and 2°4 above those in the years 1841 to 1846 respectively. The high temperature in this month is very remarkable; for the month of November was 46°9, which is 4°2, 4°1, 3°1, 2°9, 1°1, and 0°9 above those of the years 1841 to 1846 respectively; for the month of December was 42°8, which is 2°3 above that of 1841, 2°2 below that of 1842, 1°1 below that of 1843, 9°8 above that of 1844, 1°1 above that of 1845, and 9°9 above that of 1846, or it is 3°3 above the average for these six years.

The mean value for the quarter was 47°5; that for 1841 was 44°0; for 1842 was 44°4; for 1843 was 45°2; for 1844 was 42°2; for 1845 was 45°9; and for 1846 was 43°1; so that the excess for this quarter above the corresponding quarter in the six preceding years is 3°5, 3°1, 2°3, 5°3, 1°6, and 4°4 respectively, or it is 3°4 above the average for these six years. This excess is very large indeed, considering that it extends over so long a period of time as one-fourth part of a year.

The mean temperature of evaporation at Greenwich for the month of October was 50°9, which is 3°6 above that for the preceding six years; for the month of November was 45°6, which is 2°6 above that for the preceding six years; for the month of December was 41°6, which is 3°3 above that for the preceding six years.

The mean value for the quarter was 46°0, which is 3°2 above that for the six preceding years.

The mean temperature of the dew-point at Greenwich for the month of October was 49°1, which is 4°0, 6°7, 4°4, 3°1, 2°6, and 1°2 above that for the years 1841 to 1846 respectively, or it is 3°7 above the average for these years; for the month of November was 44°1, which is 4°3, 3°7, 3°2, 2°2, 1°3, and 1°0 above that for the years 1841 to 1846 respectively, or it is 2°6 above the average for these years; for the month of December was 39°8, which is 4°6 above that for 1841, 3°4 below that for 1842, 2°2 below that for 1843, 9°8 above that for 1844, 2°2 above that for 1845, and 10°4 above that for 1846, or it is 3°6 above the average for these years.

The mean value for the quarter was 44°3, which is 3°3 above that for the six preceding years.

The mean weight of water in a cubic foot of air for the quarter was 3·2 grains, which is 0·4 grain above that for the preceding six years.

The additional weight of water required to saturate a cubic foot of air was 0·4 grain; the average for the preceding six years was 0·3 grain.

The mean degree of humidity of the atmosphere for the quarter was 0·900, which is the same as that for the six preceding years.

The mean elastic force of vapour for the quarter was 0·310 inch, which is 0·30 inch above the average for the six preceding years.

The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich for the quarter was 29·829 inches, which is 0·111 inch above the average of the six preceding years.

The average weight of a cubic foot of air under the average temperature, humidity, and pressure, was 540 grains; the average for the six preceding years was 543 grains.

The rain fallen at Greenwich within the quarter was six inches in depth; this quantity is two inches less than the average for the six preceding years. The total amount of rain fallen in the year 1847 was 17·6 inches, which is nearly eight inches less than the average amount for the six preceding years.

The temperature of the Thames water was 48°2 by day, and 47°6 by night. The water, on an average, was nearly of the same temperature as the air.

The horizontal movement of the air was about 950 miles weekly, being somewhat less than the average amount.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in air at the height of four feet above the ground, and protected as much as possible from the effects of radiation and rain, were 73°2 and 24°5.

The average daily range of the readings of thermometers in air at the height of four feet, was 11°7, which is 3°8 greater than the average range for the six preceding years.

In October the readings of the thermometer on grass were at or below 32° on five nights, and the lowest reading was 26°5. In November it was below 32° on thirteen nights, and the lowest reading was 18°. In December it was below 32° on sixteen nights, and the lowest reading was 19°3. The periods of time, however, during which these readings have continued were very short, owing to the very cloudy state of the sky during the nights. The amount of heat radiated from the earth at night during the past quarter was very small indeed.

The mean amount of cloud during the quarter was such as to cover, upon the average, a little more than three-fourths of the whole sky. The month of December was more clouded than any month since January, 1845.

It is a fact well worthy of notice, that from the beginning of this quarter till the 20th of December, the electricity of the atmosphere was almost always in a neutral state, so that no signs of electricity whatever were shown for several days together by any of the electrical instruments. During this period I several times minutely examined the whole of the electrical apparatus, and always found it in a satisfactory state. On the above day, and on every day afterwards till the end of the quarter, active electricity was shown.

The approximate mean monthly temperature for other places besides Greenwich are shown in the subjoined tables, and they differ but little in each month from those of Greenwich. In the comparison between places situated at different elevations, there is one leading difference in respect to temperature which we must expect to find, viz., that at the places of a higher level, a lower mean temperature, and a greater range of temperature take place, than at places situated at a lower level. These conditions are very clearly shown in the subjoined tables.

The monthly mean temperatures of the places in Cornwall and Devonshire, in each of these three months, were somewhat above those at other places. At Exeter, however, the difference in this respect from those in other counties is small; in fact, the weather at this place during the past quarter, has more nearly resembled that of places out of these counties than that of places situated within them.

The remarkably cold period referred to above, which happened between November 17 and November 21, periods of so different temperature, deserves particular notice. As far as I can infer from the Meteorological returns from the country, it seems to have been general. Snow, to a considerable depth, fell within this period in Suffolk; but it is not noticed as having fallen elsewhere. The particulars of the changes of temperature in the months of November and December I have detailed in the Weekly Reports for December. I may here remark, however, that during these two months the usual diurnal rise and fall of the temperatures of the air and of the dew-point very frequently did not take place, and they were often reversed, a nocturnal rising temperature, and a daily falling temperature, being of frequent occurrence.

As might be expected from these anomalous changes of temperature, the usual diurnal difference in the readings of the barometer did not take place. The readings of the barometor did not take place. The readings, at times, constantly increased for several days together, and then decreased for several days together. In December, on the 7th day, at 3^h A.M., the remarkably low reading of 28·383 inches took place at Greenwich; and this low reading was general over the country, but it first took place at northern places, and then at southern; thus the minimum occurred at Durham on December 6, at 6 P.M., and it was 27·89 inches; at Stonyhurst, during the evening, and it was 27·841 inches; at Liverpool, at 10^h P.M., and it was 28·184 inches; at Cambridge, on December 7th, at 1^h 30^m A.M., and it was 28·382 inches; and at Greenwich, on December 7, at 3^h A.M., and it was, as stated above, 28·383 inches. A reading so low as this is of rare occurrence. The previous instances at Greenwich are as follows:—In 1783, on March 6, the reading was 28·12 inches; in 1809, on December 17, the reading was 28·20 inches; in 1821, on December 25, the reading was 27·89 inches; in 1824, on November 23, the reading was 28·37 inches; and in 1843, on January 13, the reading was 28·10 inches.

During the quarter there were eight exhibitions of Aurora Borealis, which occurred on the following days:—October 15, 23, and 24; November 1, 2, and 19; December 2, and 19. That on October 24 was one of the finest I have seen (see the "Philosophical Magazine" for November, and the "Athenæum" for November). At every one of these times the magnets were much disturbed. The magnetic disturbance connected with the Aurora of October 24, exhibited a greater amount of consecutive disturbance than had been before experienced at Greenwich, since the establishment of the Magnetic Observatory in 1840. (See the "Philosophical Magazine" for January, 1848, and a forthcoming account of the Aurora seen in Cambridge, by Mr. Morgan, of the Cambridge Observatory.)

From the preceding remarks it will be seen, that the weather during the past quarter has been very unusual indeed. I have searched all meteorological records at my command, which have been made in the previous fifty years, and I have failed to find any season of similar character. In the year 1806 the average temperature for the last quarter of the year was 50°1, (see "Philosophical Transactions" for that year,) and this result nearly agrees with that found by Luke Howard, Esq., (see his Climate of London,) which was 50°3; but although this value is greater than that of the past three months, yet I am inclined to think that the temperature of that period in 1806 did not really exceed that of 1847, as at that time all mean temperatures depended solely on uncompared self-registering thermometers, and it is found that even with good self-registering thermometers a subtractive correction is always required to deduce from them the true mean for the month. The only October in this century whose temperature seems really to have exceeded that of the past October is that of 1811. So that whether we compare the weather of the past quarter by longer or shorter periods with weather of similar kind in past years, the character which it exhibits is rare and remarkable.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Thermometer.	WIND.		Mean Amount of Cloud 0 – 10.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the Level of the Sea.
							Mean estimated Strength 0 – 6.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.						
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°		°		In.	Gr.	Gr.		In.	Gr.	Ft.
Helston …………	29·570	49·6	65·0	29·0	9·0	36·0	1·2	s.w.	6·8	53	17·6	4·0	0·2	0·965	5·1	535	106
Truro …………	..	49·7	62 0	30·0	8·0	32·0	0·8	s.w.	7·3	61	18·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torquay …………	29·622	49·4	64·0	31·0	7·3	33·0	2·4	s.w.	7·3	43	13·7	3·8	0·4	0·890	4·7	538	120
Exeter…………	29·606	46·7	67·0	25·0	10·0	42·0	0·8	Variable.	7·8	58	14·3	3·7	0·3	0·887	4·5	538	140
Brighton…………	29·694	46·4	64·0	29·0	6·2	35·0	..	N.E.	6·9	49	..	3·6	0·2	0·947	4·4	543	60
Chichester …………	..	45·9	67·0	26·0	10·9	41·0	..	..	..	..	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uckfield …………	29·780	46·6	71·0	24·0	12·6	47·0	..	s.w.	..	39	6·2	3·5	0·3	0·872	4·4	542	180
Beckington …………	29·689	42·9	69·0	14·0	12·7	55·0	1·4	w.	6·7	47	12·7	3·4	0·1	0·992	4·4	529	265
Rl. Observ., Greenwich	29·712	47·5	73·2	24·5	11·7	48·7	..	s.s.w.	7·6	..	6·0	3·6	0·4	0·893	4·4	540	159
Maidenstone Hill, „	29·677	46 7	65·7	26·9	9·4	38·8	..	s.w.	7·6	42	6·1	3·4	0·4	·913	4·3	542	107
Lewisham …………	..	46·6	69·0	24·0	11·7	45·0	..	s.w.	7·6	34	5·8	3·4	0·4	0·883	4·2	..	40
Walworth …………	29·527	48·0	70·0	27·0	8·9	43·0	2·9	s.w.	6·3	48	4·2	3·4	0·5	0·860	4·2	539	32
Latimer Rectory…………	29·641	44·2	70·0	23·0	13·2	47·0	..	Variable.	..	53	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	300
Aylesbury …………	29·624	45·2	68·0	27·0	12·2	41·0	0·5	s.	7·4	39	8·8	3·4	0·3	0·923	4·4	53 9	280
Hartwell House…………	29·575	45·3	72·0	21·0	15·1	51·0	1·2	s.w.	7·1	..	7·0	3·4	0·3	0·897	4·4	539	300
Stone Observatory …………	..	44·6	68·5	23·0	11·5	45·5	1·3	s.w.	7·4	43	8·0	3·5	0·2	0·941	4·4	537	..
Pool Cottage, Hereford	..	45·6	..	..	..	..	..	s.s.w.	..	38	13·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington …………	..	44 3	66·0	25·0	11·2	41·0	..	s.w.	6·8	36	6·3	3·1	0·4	0·896	4·2	539	..
Thwaite …………	..	..	72·0	29·0	..	43·0	0·6	s.w.	..	30	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	200
Cambridge Observatory	29·705	45 6	70·9	26·2	13·3	44·7	1·0	Calm.	7·7	40	5·4	3·4	0·3	0·904	4·2	541	88
Saffron Walden …………	29·712	46·3	69·0	30·0	9·7	39·0	2·6	s.w.	5·3	40	6·0	3·0	0·8	0·804	3·9	538	..
Norwich …………	29·670	45·0	64·0	31·0	8·0	33·0	..	Variable.	..	40	6·4	3·4	0·4	0·897	4·0	541	39
Derby …………	..	45·2	65·0	26·0	10·8	39·0	..	Variable.	..	49	8·5	3·3	0·4	0·898	4·0	535	..
Highfield House…………	29·608	46·6	64·5	29·0	9·0	35·5	1·4	s.w.	7·4	45	7·8	3·2	0·6	0·863	4·0	538	103
Liverpool Observatory .	29·575	47·7	64·6	32·4	6·6	32·2	1·1	Variable.	7·1	47	10·7	3·2	0.7	0·855	3·9	539	37
Stonyhurst Observatory	29·689	43·8	62·7	23·8	10·6	38·9	0·5	Variable.	..	41	11·4	3·3	0·2	0·916	3·8	537	381
Durham …………	29·589	43·9	62·0	25·1	8·5	36·9	2·0	s.s.w.	7·2	33	7·1	3·2	0·3	0·944	3·9	538	340
Newcastle …………	29·536	45·6	62·0	29·5	10·2	32·5	..	Variable.	..	32	10·3	3·5	0·2	0·968	4·3	539	121
Druminargal House, Scarva, Ireland …………	..	44·5	64·0	23·3	10·2	40·7	1·4	s.w.	6·9	50	12·4	3·4	0·2	0·943	4·1	..	..
No. of Column …………	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

From the numbers in the first column it appears that the volume of dry air was very nearly the same at all parts of the country. The mean of all the results in the first column is 29·640 inches, and this may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending December 31, 1847.

From the numbers in the second column, we find for the quarter ending December 31, 1847, that the mean temperature of the air for the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 48°9, and for the remaining counties, excepting those N. of latitude 54°, was 45°7, and that the mean temperature of Durham and Newcastle was 44°8.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 8°6; at Brighton and Liverpool was 6°4; and the mean value for all other places was 10°5. The greatest mean daily ranges took place at Hartwell, Cambridge, Latimer Rectory, Uckfield, &c., and the least occurred at Brighton, Liverpool, Torquay, Truro, Norwich, &c.

The highest reading during the quarter was at Greenwich, which was 73°2, and the lowest was at Beckington, which was 14°. The extreme range of temperature in England, during the quarter, was therefore 59°2.

The average quarterly range of the thermometer readings in Cornwall and Devonshire was 35°7; at Brighton and Liverpool was 33°6; at those places situated between the latitudes of 51° and 52¼° was 44°7; and between the latitudes of 52¼° and 55° was 36°. The ranges at those places situated at a high elevation, in all cases, are much greater than at those places situated in the same parallel of latitude, but at a lower elevation.

The mean direction of the wind for all places was S.W., except at Brighton, where it was N.E.

From the numbers in the ninth column it appears that the distribution of cloud has been nearly the same at all parts of the country, and such as to cover three-fourths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain has been the largest in Cornwall and Devonshire, the average amount for the quarter was 16 inches, and it has fallen on a greater number of days in those counties than in any others, the average number is 54, but this number was exceeded by 7 at Truro. At Torquay the number was 43 only. At Walworth the fall seems to have been the least in amount, but this value is not confirmed by those at neighbouring places. The next in order is Cambridge, Lewisham, Saffron Waldon, Greenwich, Uckfield, Cardington, and Norwich. (The construction of the several gauges are different, and many of them have not been tested either by weighing the collected water, or by accurately measuring the vessels in which it is received. At Walworth, Crosley's self-registering gauge is used, which construction of gauge, after being in use a short time, does not truly register the fall, and should not be depended upon solely in any case.)

Columns 12 to 16 contain the mean hygrometrical results, and they are nearly identical at most places. At Beckington, however, the air seems to have been nearly in a state of saturation during these three months, if the instruments be good by which the observations were made, they have not, however, been compared with standards. The degree of humidity in the Vale of Aylesbury is greater than that due to its latitude, and this seems to be decided, as the results at three different stations agree very well together.

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending December 31, 1847, was 3·4 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending December 31, 1847, was 0·4 grains.

The mean degree of humidity in the quarter ending December 31, 1847, was 0·903.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 4·2 inches in the quarter ending December 31, 1847.

The mean weight of air under its average heat, humidity, and pressure, in the quarter ending December 31, 1847, was 538 grains.

And those values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 3·8 grains; 0·3 grain; 0·914; 4·8 inches and 537 grains.

The results from the station in Ireland, depending on the temperature of the air, the direction and strength of the wind, and the amount of clouds, agree with those in England at the same latitude; but the results which depend on humidity of the air, and on the amount of rain, exhibit an excess over those in England.

N.B.—Skeleton Forms, drawn up by Mr. Glaisher, for the registration of Meteorological Observations twice a day, are on sale at Mr. J. Clark's, Stationer, 13, Moorgate-street, near the Bank, London.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th April, 1847 *and* 1848; *showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page* 93.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th April.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,796,620	17,960,275	....	836,345
Excise	12,547,657	12,080,482	....	467,175
Stamps	7,062,828	6,760,932	....	301,896
Taxes	4,257,158	4,347,571	90,413	....
Property Tax	5,464,581	5,459,369	....	5,212
Post Office	820,000	866,000	46,000	....
Crown Lands	112,000	61,000	....	51,000
Miscellaneous	318,161	148,640	....	169,521
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,379,005	47,684,269	136,413	1,831,149
China Money	667,644	455,021	....	212,623
Imprest and other Moneys	193,497	187,235	....	6,262
Repayments of Advances	778,506	473,616	....	304,890
Total Income	51,018,652	48,800,141	136,413	2,354,924
	Deduct Increase			136,413
	Decrease on the Year			2,218,511

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th April.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,447,673	4,392,650	....	55,023
Excise	1,652,865	2,002,601	349,736	....
Stamps	1,817,282	1,618,668	....	198,614
Taxes	130,892	143,902	13,010	....
Property Tax	2,033,072	2,041,640	8,568	....
Post Office	219,000	221,000	2,000	....
Crown Lands	37,000	21,000	....	16,000
Miscellaneous	92,593	56,307	....	36,286
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,430,377	10,497,768	373,314	305,923
China Money	....	455,021	455,021	....
Imprest and other Moneys	53,859	24,452	....	29,407
Repayments of Advances	164,568	74,138	....	90,430
Total Income	10,648,804	11,051,379	828,335	425,760
	Deduct Decrease		425,760	
	Decrease on the Quarter		£402,575	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th April, 1848, was 11,065,324*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,427,038*l.*, leaving a surplus of 3,638,286*l.*

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ending 5th April, 1848, is stated at 1,435,398*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the First Quarter of 1848; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.—(Continued from p.* 94.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1848.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1848.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
January 1	53 11	52 8	31 8	20 7	29 11	39 10	44 10
8	53 10	52 10	31 7	20 11	31 4	40 8	46 0
15	53 5	53 1	30 6	21 0	29 2	39 1	46 4
22	53 1	53 3	30 4	21 1	30 8	38 8	45 2
29	52 0	53 3	30 8	21 3	30 6	38 7	43 5
February 5	51 2	52 11	30 9	20 7	32 6	38 5	42 9
12	51 0	52 5	31 2	20 7	30 5	38 1	43 2
19	50 11	51 11	31 3	21 1	32 4	37 10	42 5
26	50 2	51 5	30 9	20 8	30 3	38 0	41 7
March 4	49 11	50 10	30 8	20 5	30 5	36 9	41 8
11	50 2	50 7	30 4	20 2	33 4	36 2	39 0
18	50 4	50 5	30 5	20 4	28 6	36 2	39 10
25	51 4	50 6	30 11	20 4	30 4	35 5	38 2
Average of the Quarter	51 7	52 0	30 10	20 8	30 9	37 11	42 8

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th January, 5th February, and 5th March, 1848; *the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.—(Continued from p.* 94.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Entered for Home Consumption.			In Warehouse at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th Jan.	228,993	2,739	231,732	229,059	2,739	231,798	..	..	..
5th Feb.	82,153	86	82,239	82,153	86	82,239	..	..	..
5th Mar.	98,826	257	99,083	97,244	257	97,501	1,581	..	1,581

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Entered for Home Consumption.			In Warehouse at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th Jan.	18,813	12,689	31,502	20,094	12,863	32,957	1,376	..	1,376
5th Feb.	40,569	11,353	51,922	41,945	11,353	53,298	..	..	..
5th Mar.	145,108	2,144	147,252	145,108	2,144	147,252	50	..	50

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7*th and* 8*th Victoria, c.* 32, *for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the* 8*th January, the* 5*th February, and the* 4*th March,* 1848.—(*Continued from p.* 95.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	8th Jan., 1848.	5th Feb., 1848.	4th March, 1848.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	25,876,770	27,210,880	28,205,830
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities..............	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,476,623	11,767,865	12,762,502
Silver Bullion................	1,400,147	1,443,015	1,443,328
Total........	25,876,770	27,210,880	28,205,830

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,684,629	3,803,998	3,980,840
Public Deposits..............	5,414,008	4,574,063	6,574,785
Other Deposits	10,858,286	10,299,027	9,249,804
Seven Day and other Bills	846,364	898,217	830,260
Total........	35,356,287	34,128,305	35,188,689
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	10,993,353	11,553,914	11,574,921
Other Securities..............	16,345,958	13,888,592	13,115,456
Notes	7,315,385	8,074,925	9,830,215
Gold and Silver Coin	701,591	610,874	668,097
Total........	35,356,287	34,128,305	35,188,689

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 4*th December,* 1847, *January* 1*st, and January* 29*th,* 1848.—(*Continued from p.* 95.)

Banks.	4th Dec., 1847.	1st Jan., 1848.	29th Jan., 1848.
England—Private Banks	3,698,050	3,528,273	3,745,700
Joint Stock Banks	2,576,770	2,410,222	2,534,855
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks......	3,732,485	3,341,317	3,161,022
Ireland—Bank of Ireland............	3,175,400	3,088,700	3,098,425
Private and Joint Stock Banks	2,147,341	2,107,416	2,135,491
Total..........	15,330,046	14,475,928	14,675,493

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending March 31, 1848; *showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.*—(*Continued from p.* 96.)

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.
Metropolis	58	41	37
Bedford	....	....	2
Berks	1	....	1
Bucks	....	....	1
Cambridge	....	1	2
Cheshire	....	2	....
Cornwall	1	1	2
Cumberland	3	....	1
Derby	2	....	1
Devon	19	15	7
Dorset	2	2	1
Durham	3	....	2
Essex	6	2	3
Gloucester	1	....	4
Hants	3	6	3
Hereford	....	1	1
Hertford	....	....	2
Huntingdon	....	1	1
Kent	6	4	1
Lancashire	30	28	35
Leicester	11	....	....
Lincoln	3	1	....
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	13	9	17
Monmouth	....	2	4
Norfolk	1	2	2
Northampton	....	1	2
Northumberland	1	7	7
Nottingham	3	3	3
Oxford	....	1	1
Rutland	....	....	1
Salop	....	....	1
Somerset (including Bristol)	13	3	24
Stafford	....	3	2
Suffolk	3	....	1
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	5	2	1
Sussex	2	2	2
Warwick	13	16	22
Westmoreland	....	....	....
Wilts	2	2	2
Worcester	....	....	2
York (East Riding)	4	1	....
,, (North Riding)	....	1	2
,, (West Riding	8	17	10
Wales	4	1	3
Total	221	178	216

TRADES.	January.	February.	March.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	4	3	2
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	1	2	1
Corn Factors	3	2	2
Millers and Malsters	1	1	....
Hop Merchants	....	....	6
Brewers	5	4	6
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	6	2	4
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	3	3	5
Blasting Works	3	2	2
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	4	2	7
Cotton ,,	2	1	4
Linen ,,	4	4	1
Silk ,,	2	....	1
Printers and Dyers	1	3	1
Lace Manufacturers	....	....	....
Hosiery ,,	7	7	10
Hardware ,,	4	1	6
Earthenware ,,	....	1	2
Glass ,,	....	1	1
Paper ,,	4	1	2
Builders	10	8	15
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	27	22	20
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	11	13	10
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	11	12	8
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	5	2	3
Butchers	3	1	4
Corn and Hay Dealers	....	....	3
Innkeepers and Victuallers	20	12	25
Wine and Spirit Merchants	9	2	5
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	26	25	13
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	2	3	2
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	2	2	3
Coach Builders	2	3	1
Miscellaneous	39	33	41
Total	221	178	216